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# GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS

*Published Weekly by*

THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

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1. Small, Rugged Shikoku Adds Little to Japanese Wealth
2. Seven-State Arab League Is New Near East Voice
3. Annamites, Urged by Japs, Disturb Long Accord with France
4. With War's End, Tanners Can Shift from Holsters to Shoes
5. Geo-Graphic Brevities: Round-World Flights—Bolivia

*Maynard Owen Williams*

**AN ANNAMITE ACTRESS EMBELLISHES HER BEAUTY WITH GLASS AND TINSEL**

Fine clothes and baubles make a veritable princess of this theatrical troupe girl in Thatkhé, a Tonkinese city near the China-French Indochina border (Bulletin No. 3). The photographer said that before dressing for her part she appeared nondescript and even slovenly. Only recently have female roles been played by women. Her troupe performs stylized dramas before appreciative audiences which instinctively overlook the crude staging that allows the property man—dressed in black for invisibility—to go on stage and do his work while the play is proceeding. When an actor strides a whip, it is clear to everyone that he is mounting a horse. Annamites who have fought against French reoccupation of their country feel that French Indochina should, like adjoining Siam, be free.

# GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETIN

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

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## Small, Rugged Shikoku Adds Little to Japanese Wealth

*(This is the final story in a series on the Japanese home islands. The other islands were described in the issues dated October 1, 8, and 15.)*

SHIKOKU, now under rule of U. S. occupation forces, ranks as the smallest of the four Japanese mainland islands. Its area and population do not quite match New Jersey's. The island figured prominently in the war news only when its airfields and radar installations were raided by United States airmen. Many Americans were confined in Shikoku's prisoner-of-war camps.

The island of the four provinces—as its name implies—borders Japan's Inland Sea (Seto Naikai) on the south. Across narrow waters to the north and east lies Honshu. Kyushu, to the west, is likewise separated from Shikoku by a narrow strait. The two larger islands form a pocket into which Shikoku fits like a jigsaw piece.

### Kite-flying, Scenery, and Shrines Were Peacetime Attractions

In prewar days Japanese tourists went to Shikoku because of its good climate, mountain scenery, and sea air. Muroto promontory, other sections of sea-sprayed rocky coast, and several waterfalls were especial magnets. Dogo Spa, one of Japan's oldest hot springs, is in a suburb of Matsuyama. A stalactite cavern is located near Yamada to the south.

The flying of mammoth kites was one of the island's most spectacular peacetime events. The great kites were flown principally at Muya, in such strong wind that several men were needed to control each kite.

There are many temples and religious shrines throughout Shikoku. Kotohira, the religious center of the island, drew so many pilgrims that several hotels were built to house them. Kotohira shrine is dedicated to the patron god of seamen and travelers.

Shikoku's larger settlements grew around feudal castles along the coast—Takamatsu, Matsuyama, Marugame, and Kochi. In the east-coast city of Tokushima, the island metropolis, the castle had been razed, leaving the wooded grounds as a park for the 126,000 residents. Imabari's park is of similar origin.

So difficult of access are mountainous parts of Shikoku that they have never been fully explored. Peaks are of volcanic origin, some rising to five and six thousand feet and over. Only a mile or two back from the coastline the island is a thousand feet and more above sea level, except in the northeast section.

The northeast coastal plain is covered with a network of roads, and is Shikoku's most populous region. Elsewhere the routes are determined by the many high-walled mountain valleys. Several highways cross the island, some normally covered by motor bus. A coastal highway connects the many valley roads that extend inland. North-coast towns are connected by rail, and many short electrified lines extend up river valleys from the coast.

### Lumbering Is a Leading Industry

The coastal farm regions constitute but a fifth of Shikoku's area. The practice of terracing farms up the hillsides gave an additional acreage for rice, wheat, and sweet potatoes. Mountain slopes grew a wild tea gathered by the islanders.

Shikoku normally raises thousands of head of cattle, including draft animals. Forest elevations are covered with pine, oak, fir, and other trees (illustration,



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*Tjark Reiss*

**TINSMITHS CONVERT A LITTLE OF BOLIVIA'S TIN FOR ITS OWN USE**

**On a street in La Paz, the South American tin country's capital, tinwares gleam in the Andean sun. Small smelters meet the local demand; the rest of the ore is refined abroad. At left rises a pile of gasoline cans which will be used as water containers. The stenciled word "Arica" on the crate lumber (center) indicates the Chilean port which is one of landlocked Bolivia's windows on the world (Bulletin No. 5).**

# GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETIN

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General Headquarters, Washington 6, D. C.

## Seven-State Arab League Is New Near East Voice

THE Arab League, established after long planning at Cairo, Egypt, in March, 1945, constitutes a new and important factor in the world's international relations. This Near East regional bloc recently expressed support for the Arab-populated portions of the Italian Empire which seek independence. Egypt, a charter member of the league, has suggested that Libia be put under the trusteeship of the Arab countries.

At present the organization represents seven Near East countries—Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Trans-Jordan, and Yemen. Added together, the territories of the league amount to roughly a million and a half square miles (half the size of the United States), in which some 33,000,000 people live.

### Arab Lands Present Striking Differences and Similarities

Individual members of the Arab federation, in spite of their common denominators, differ considerably in size, character, and forms of government.

The largest but least thickly settled country is Saudi Arabia. Roughly estimated at around 800,000 square miles, it covers the major share of the huge Arabian peninsula that stretches between Africa and the bulk of Asia. In this birthplace of Mohammed—land of nomads, of hard-riding Bedouin sheiks, and tents in the desert—there are less than seven inhabitants for each square mile, a total of about 5,000,000.

At the other end of the scale, the smallest and the most densely populated nation of the Arab League is Lebanon. Less than 3,500 square miles in extent, Lebanon has around a million people, and such a large proportion of Christians that it is sometimes called Asia's only Christian state.

Between the two extremes, the other Arab nations find graduated places: Egypt, about 386,000 square miles and 17,000,000 people; Iraq, 116,600 square miles and 3,500,000 people (illustration, next page); Yemen, estimated at 75,000 square miles and around 3,500,000 inhabitants; Syria, 54,500 square miles and 2,500,000 people; and Trans-Jordan, 34,750 square miles and 400,000 inhabitants.

### Rich Oil Reserves Add to Area's Importance

In varying degrees, the members of the Arab League share the common characteristics of the general terrain of their part of the world. With the exception of the rugged yet often-fertile Lebanon, and, to some extent, highland Yemen, all hold large desert-steppe areas. The countries are all chiefly agricultural, with more or less pastoral activity. Products are generally similar, including cereals and fruits, cotton, tobacco, olive oil, silk, and skins—and such ancient handicraft work as carpets, textiles, jewelry, and pottery.

Modern petroleum wealth in Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and Egypt is a significant factor in the economy of the Arab countries. Concessions by the colorful King of Saudi Arabia—Abdul Aziz al Saud (often erroneously called Ibn Saud)—give United States interests control of the immense oil reserves in his realm. His white-robed and turbaned delegates added the dash and drama of the East to the San Francisco Conference last spring.

The individual governments of the seven countries range from the absolute monarchy of Saudi Arabia to the republican form of Syria and Lebanon. The latter two states were placed under mandate of France after the First World War.



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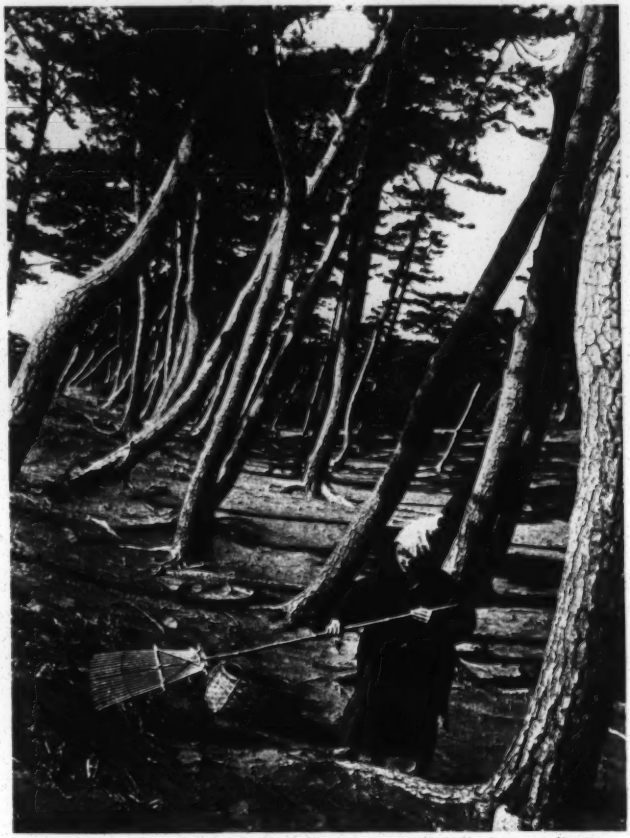
below) that supply not only lumber but charcoal for the fireboxes which heat Japanese homes. Fishing supported many villages along the coast.

The island has shipped raw silk to the United States, via the Honshu port of Kobe. Before the war, Niihama was building a harbor that was to make that Shikoku port second only to Kobe on the Inland Sea.

Imabari, the Manchester of Shikoku, fronts on the Inland Sea and was long the island's only port open to foreign trade. It had chemical and aluminum works, foundries, and machine shops. It shipped quantities of lumber. In peacetime the island produced silk and cotton fabrics; paper and paper parasols; bamboo, porcelain, and lacquer wares; and olive oil and salt.

Isolated hydroelectric plants are scattered through the mountainous island, each sending power to a near-by factory or mine located on a rail line leading down a valley to the sea. Most of the power stations and factories are in the northern half of the island, close to coastal cities.

In addition to its wealth of waterpower, Shikoku mines copper, gold, silver, and other minerals. Among its 200 and more mines was one of Japan's three principal copper mines, a little south of Niihama. It normally employed 5,000 men.



*Herbert G. Ponting*

**WOOD GATHERERS KEEP JAPANESE FORESTS SWEPT CLEAN**

**Neither small twigs nor pine needles escape her efficient rake. In the basket she will carry home her gleanings and thus assure her family heat for one more night. Though such twisted, slanting trees make small and knotty lumber, it is acceptable to Japan. Stands like this cover much of Shikoku, Nippon's smallest "mainland" island.**

The southern part of the island, like southern Kyushu, had remained the least developed industrially because, cut off by mountains, it lacked adequate overland transportation facilities. Industrially, paper manufacturing predominated. Only shortly before the war had the southern port of Kochi, with a prewar population of 105,000, acquired rail connections with the rest of the island. Kochi is the center of a rich rice-producing area.

Note: Shikoku appears on the National Geographic Society's Map of Japan. A price list of maps may be obtained from the Society's headquarters, Washington 6, D. C.

See also "Japan and the Pacific," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for April, 1944; and "Unknown Japan," August, 1942*. (*Issues marked with an asterisk are included in a special list of Magazines available to teachers in packets of ten for* $1.00.)

**Bulletin No. 1, October 22, 1945.**

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**General Headquarters, Washington 6, D. C.**

## Annamites, Urged by Japs, Disturb Long Accord with France

ANNAMITES (or Annamese), recently incited by the Japanese to small-scale uprisings against the return of French administration to French Indochina, have in the past earned world-wide respect as peace-loving colonials. In 58 years of French stewardship since the creation of the Indochinese Union, they have climbed far on the ladder of social improvement.

Because of the shape of their country on the map, and because of its outstanding crop, Annamites have aptly described French Indochina as "two bags of rice hanging at either end of a rattan stick." They are the farmers who cultivate the rice—two crops a year in the southern, or Cochin Chinese, "bag" where fertile plains of the mighty Mekong delta make Saigon, scene of the most serious disorders, one of the world's foremost rice ports. The northern, or Tonkinese, "bag" that spreads over the plains and valleys of the Rouge (Red) River around the capital city of Hanoi also yields two annual crops.

### Cambodians, Laotians Also Inhabit Indochina

Annamites dominate this Texas-size state between Siam and the South China Sea. They number about 19,000,000 of its 25,000,000 population, and crowd almost every square mile of three of its five provinces. These are Tonkin, Cochin China, and their connecting link of "rattan"—narrow coastal Annam itself.

Westward, behind Annam and Cochin China, touching Siam and its gulf, is Cambodia, a plains land along the lower reaches of the Mekong, and home of 3,000,000 Cambodians, second-largest sector of the native population. Inland, north of Cambodia, between the coast provinces and Siam, and reaching northwest to touch Burma and China, is the mountainous province of Laos. Largest in area, it is the home of nearly 1,000,000 wild, easy-living Laotian tribesmen, third-largest of Indochina's native groups.

Scattered through the hinterlands are 600,000 natives of lesser tribes. Some 400,000 Chinese, the merchants and business men of prewar years, form an important minority. There were also 45,000 Europeans, mostly French—civil and military officials, planters, owners of mines and factories.

Of the five territories, only Cochin China was set up as a colony directly administered by the French. The others were protectorates where, as far as possible, local laws, customs, and forms of self-government were preserved.

Only a few hundred Japanese lived in French Indochina before the war. Working as merchants and employees of Japanese firms, they were active in espionage and well aware of the country's key position and tropical productivity. Two decades ago they organized a religious sect purporting to draw together Christians, Buddhists (illustration, below), Confucianists, and Taoists.

### Annamites Resemble Chinese; Are Shorter, Darker

Known as Caodaism, the sect attracted a million Annamite followers by 1941. Even after Japan became openly aggressive in dealing with the French Vichy government in 1941, the sect's function in helping to implant Japanese political ideals throughout southeastern Asia remained well veiled.

No less than four-fifths of the Annamites normally live as peasant farmers or fishermen. Averaging an inch shorter and a shade darker than the Chinese to their north, they follow the Chinese in general features and in language, religion, and dress. Those in Tonkin, ten degrees farther north from the Equator than



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Now nominally independent, they have recently struggled to break the few remaining ties to France. Trans-Jordan (ruled by an Arab prince and elected legislative assembly, with a British Resident Adviser) came under British mandate at the same time, along with Palestine. Egypt, Iraq, and Yemen are kingdoms. All league members except Yemen and Trans-Jordan belong to the United Nations.

The seven Arab states occupy one of the world's most important crossroads. They lie along land, sea, and air routes between East and West, at a point where three continents meet. They contain the Suez Canal, the end of the Berlin-to-Baghdad railroad, and the Persian Gulf and Red Sea waterways. Globester service, the new Army Transport Command round-the-world airline, flies across four of the countries, and makes a stop at Cairo.

From the nucleus of the present-day territory of the league, there spreads a vast area (including all of north Africa and reaching deep into middle Asia) in which many of the inhabitants speak Arabic in one form or another or practice the Moslem faith. It is estimated that some 50,000,000 people speak Arabic, while the so-called Moslem World (including, in addition to the above-mentioned lands, areas in central Africa, the Balkans, India, Malaya, and the East Indies) is believed to number 250,000,000 people.

Note: The lands included in the Arab League may be located on the Society's World Map. For additional information, see "Guest in Saudi Arabia," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for October, 1945; "The Geography of the Jordan," December, 1944; "Forty Years Among the Arabs," September, 1942*; "War Meets Peace in Egypt," April, 1942; and "Bombs over Bible Lands," August, 1941.

**Bulletin No. 2, October 22, 1945.**

*Field Museum of Natural History*

**IRAQIS SELL PLATE-SHAPED BREAD IN A KIRKUK STREET MARKET**

**Resembling Mexican tortillas, these flat "loaves" are made from wheat flour and baked in clay ovens. Kirkuk, in northeast Iraq, is an oil center from which a British-controlled pipeline runs 620 miles to the Mediterranean at Haifa, Palestine.**

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## With War's End, Tanners Can Shift from Holsters to Shoes

SHOES are on the minds as well as on the feet of civilians who are looking forward to non-rationed real-leather footwear. In 1944 civilians in the United States got along with 340,000,000 pairs—only two-thirds of their prewar supply of leather boots and shoes. These were supplemented by 176 million pairs of the less durable, non-rationed variety, with tops of cotton fabrics or "leatherette," and soles of rope, plastics, or even small wooden slats.

During the war, the Army alone required 5,000,000 pairs of shoes a month. Up to one-fourth of the nation's production of goat and kid leather was needed for military gloves, aviation jackets, and trimming for flying suits. Altogether, leather was used for more than 500 military necessities, including holsters, saddles, belts, cases for equipment, upholstery, helmets, and parts used in recoil mechanisms in big guns.

### Tanning Is a Prehistoric Trade

Americans, restricted to three pairs of shoes a year, have little to complain about as compared with the Pilgrim Fathers. Those hardy pioneers were lucky if they had one pair of shoes a year, but it wasn't quantity that bothered the lawmakers then. Puritan law aimed to keep footwear extremely simple and inexpensive. In Salem, a man was brought to court because of "excess of boot ribands, gould and silver laces" on his shoes. In old as well as New England, the law took footgear under supervision. It decreed that shoes could not be more than two inches longer than the foot.

Leather has been tanned and made into shoes from prehistoric times. Crude drawings unearthed by archeologists have revealed part of the story. When a cave man cut or bruised his feet, he wrapped them in animal skins, and fur foot coverings gradually became as popular as present-day saddle shoes. Various articles of leather more than 33 centuries old have been found in Egyptian tombs. The ancients discovered a primitive method of refrigeration when they learned that leather "breathes" and water remains cool in a leather bag. The Arabs, artisans in saddlery, probably did the first really satisfactory tanning. They used flour and salt to cleanse the skins, then placed them in the sun to dry.

Some archeologists believe that real shoes, made to fit the feet, were first worn by ancient Aegeans. The fashion spread to Egypt and later to Rome, where shoes indicated the rank of the wearer. Leather came to be used for armor, clothing, and tents; fur was employed only for decoration or for warmth.

### Early Tanning Processes Employed Oak Bark

In 1623, when tanning had become an industry and shoes were be-buckled, fat-toed necessities, the good ship *Ann* brought Experience Miller, America's first tanner, to the shores of Plymouth Colony. He was followed five years later by Thomas Bear and Isack Rickman, the first American shoemakers.

Up to the 18th century, no one had made a scientific study of tanning. The same method was used by practically all tanners. Hides were first put in a "soak" of lime and water, after which the hair was scraped off and the hides placed in crude boxes. Ground oak bark was sprinkled on each layer and then water was poured over them. After the hides had been soaked for six months, they were removed and freshly packed with oak bark.



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their brethren in Cochin China, are more industrious, although not as hard working as the Chinese. All Indochinese are fond of watching theatrical, richly robed dancers go through their formalized performances (illustration, cover).

French Indochina's average annual production of more than 6,000,000 tons of rice ranks it third among rice-growing countries. Saigon's export average of one-fourth of this total accounts for much of the 450,000 population of the Saigon-Cholon area. Saigon serves as summer capital of the entire confederacy as well as year-round capital of France's colony of Cochin China.

In addition to rice, farms of the five territories yield 620,000 tons of wheat, 80,000 tons of rubber a year, and pepper, spices, tea, sugar, copra, kapok, jute, cotton, and peanuts. Production of anthracite coal from mines in Tonkin is approaching 3,000,000 tons a year, and there are known to be vast untouched reserves. The minerals list includes important amounts of strategic zinc, tin, wolfram, tungsten, and iron ore.

The French prewar government had established schools, libraries, and hospitals throughout much of the country, and had opened up highways, rail lines, and canals. Hydroelectric power development and large-scale irrigation projects were opening up new land for farm and industrial use. Even before the liberation of France, the Provisional Government of the French Republic, in Africa, made known its intention to restore the prewar status in French Indochina and pursue a broad policy of assisting the natives toward independence.

Note: French Indochina is shown on the Society's Map of Southeast Asia.

See also, "By Motor Trail Across French Indo-China," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for October, 1935*; "Along the Old Mandarin Road of Indo-China," August, 1931*; and "Four Faces of Siva," September, 1928.

**Bulletin No. 3, October 22, 1945.**

*Maynard Owen Williams*

**AT WAT PHU, SAFFRON-ROBED BUDDHISTS MEDITATE ABOVE THE MISTY MEKONG**

**Beyond the square pond (background) the mighty river that separates French Indochina and Siam pours toward the South China Sea. Ethereal shrubbery and immemorial ruins of an ancient Brahmin temple make this "monastery of the mountain" the most sacred spot in Laos.**

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## Geo-Graphic Brevities

### REGULAR GLOBE-GIRDLING FLIGHTS HASTENED BY WARTIME DISCOVERIES

THE new round-the-world Globester air service inaugurated September 28, 1945, by the U. S. Army Transport Command promises a regular weekly circuit in 151 hours (6 days, 7 hours). Actual scheduled flying time is 121 hours.

The prewar record-breaking flight of Howard Hughes required only a little more than 91 hours, but the Hughes circuit, a northerly one, covered only 14,824 miles, a distance far short of a real world-girdling course. By contrast the new globe-circling service has a scheduled route of 23,147 miles, only 1,750 miles less than the distance around the earth at the Equator. The current ATC schedule is a tribute to wartime advances made by engineers and scientists in flying equipment and techniques—improvements in gasoline, engine efficiency, scientific instruments, and other aviation aids.

The Hughes flight in 1938 was the fastest circuit of the earth ever made by man and machine. In their flight of less than four days the flyers had the unique experience of seeing five sunrises. Flying the direction in which the earth turns (eastward), the plane had outdistanced the spinning globe one complete lap.

Ever since man discovered that the earth is round, girdling the globe has been a challenge. The Portuguese navigator, Ferdinand Magellan, was the first to make the attempt by ship; and Francis Drake was the first Englishman to make a similar voyage. Both cruises required about two years and ten months.

Improvements in ships gradually decreased the time of sailing around the world. In 1889, after the coming of steamships and railways, Nellie Bly, a newspaper woman traveling as a passenger, chalked up a record of 72 days for the circuit. In the 1870's Jules Verne had written "Around the World in 80 Days," describing a fictitious trip which created much interest in global journeys.

With the lengthening of railway mileage throughout the world, distances were shortened, and it became possible further to reduce the time of getting around the globe. In 1890 a record of 67½ days was set; then 54 days in 1903; 40 days in 1907; and 35 days in 1913.

The development of aviation soon threw surface records into the discard. In 1924 U. S. Army biplanes made the flight around the world in 15 days and 11 hours, actual flying time. In 1931 Wiley Post's monoplane made a 15,474-mile circuit in 4 days, 10 hours flying time. The flight by Howard Hughes, seven years later, clipped 15 hours from Post's record—over a course about 4 per cent shorter.

* * * * *

### BOLIVIA, AT SOUTH AMERICA'S TOP, IS A TOP TIN PRODUCER

BOLIVIA recently caused an international stir by breaking diplomatic relations with Franco's Spain. During the war this landlocked South American republic contributed greatly to the downfall of Franco's Axis partners by its production of tin, antimony, and other minerals.

Tin, a strategic metal high on the wartime want list, is Bolivia's number one product (illustration, inside cover) and the source of its biggest business. Long the world's third-greatest tin-producing country, Bolivia became the United Nations' most important source in 1942 when Japan conquered the Federated Malay States and the Netherlands Indies.

Tin regularly made up two-thirds to nine-tenths of Bolivia's exports. It put



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Toward the end of the 18th century, the tanning industry became highly organized. More scientific methods were used and machines replaced much of the hand labor. Tannin (tannic acid), found in hemlock, mimosa, chestnut, and quebracho trees, was used to keep the skins from putrifying.

Because the leather was not well tanned, the early colonists kept their shoes heavily oiled in order to preserve the leather. This is unnecessary today because the tanning process is controlled by scientists, always on the alert for methods of making leather more durable and beautiful (illustration, below). They have learned to use the skins of reptiles and marine animals, and have introduced the superior chromium-salts tanning process.

Chemistry developed patent leather, the shiny enameled hide used for purses and shoes. Dyeing has become a technical process and cheap leathers now can be made to look like the finest morocco. More than 8,000 patents have been recorded in the leather-tanning field.

Whims of the beef market limit the tanner in getting heavy hides, kipskins (medium), or calfskins (light). He takes his hides where and when he can find them. Because of wartime conditions, imports of hides have been uncertain. The bulk of them comes from South America. An important source of hides for American tanners, Argentina's herds rank third in quantity and second in commercial value to those of the United States.

When ration books become war souvenirs and conditions return to normal, the American shoe industry will be turning out 35,000,000 pairs of shoes a month, which is 40 per cent of the world's shoe supply.

**Bulletin No. 4, October 22, 1945.**

*B. Anthony Stewart*

**AMERICAN GIRLS ROLL INDIA'S GOATSKINS TO A HIGH GLOSS**

**Under the hands of American girls in a Wilmington, Delaware, factory, humble goatskins from faraway India are transformed into gleaming, satiny material for book bindings, soft, shiny slippers and gloves, pocketbooks, jewel cases, and numerous other luxury items to lure the Christmas shopper. The girls hold the skins over wooden boards, shifting them so that all parts come under the pressure of a glass cylinder revolving at the end of a projecting arm. Before the cylinder is turned loose on them, the skins are coated with a solution of albumen mixed with milk, with a small amount of dye to accentuate the color of the leather. If a very high polish is desired the process is repeated several times.**

the country on a "tin standard" instead of a gold standard, and ran export duties to such a figure that they were the government's chief source of income. Bolivia normally produced about one-sixth of the world's tin tonnage.

Next to tin in value of export ranked silver, lead, antimony, zinc, tungsten, copper, and bismuth. Bolivia stood third among antimony-producing nations.

Oil in commercial quantities is produced in the fields between the Argentine border and the territory fronting Peru. Output in 1944 was 314,000 barrels.

Silver made the high Andean plateau of Bolivia the boom land of the New World soon after Spanish conquerors found the mines of Potosí. The cold, lofty city became the 17th century metropolis of both Americas, and swayed the world's money markets by the volume of its silver output.

Rubber, quinine, and chinchilla fur are other Bolivian exports. Estimates have ranked Bolivia second only to Brazil in production of South American rubber. Agriculture, though backward, supports two-thirds of the 3,227,000 people.

About twice as large as Texas, Bolivia has no seaport. It must use rail connection with Peruvian and Chilean ports for the Pacific outlet, or turn to the headwaters of the Amazon River for Atlantic contact. Its landlocked Andean plateau, cradled two miles high between snow-capped ranges two miles higher, perennially stirs the world's interest with its "world's highest capital, La Paz," and its "world's highest steamer service" on Lake Titicaca.

Note: Bolivia is shown on the Society's Map of South America.

See also "Bolivia—Tin Roof of the Andes," in the *National Geographic Magazine* for March, 1943*; and "Bolivia, Land of Fiestas," November, 1934; and "Bolivia: Mountain Warehouse of War Materials," in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, January 24, 1944.

**Bulletin No. 5, October 22, 1945.**

*Gerstmann*

**AFTER ASKING THE VIRGIN'S BLESSING ON THEIR CROPS, BOLIVIANS WATCH THE TOY FAIR AT LAKE TITICACA'S FAMED COPACABANA RELIGIOUS PAGEANT**